BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper,	1 month	$ 3 00
"	3 months	8 00
"	6 months	15 00
Weekly paper,	3 months	3 00
"	6 months	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Northern Georgia.

DALTON, March 24.—No reinforcements, with the exception of returned regiments, have arrived in front as yet, though it is generally supposed Sherman will be brought within striking distance.

A heavy snow fell last night, followed by a hard rain, which put the roads in bad order again.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

DALTON, March 26.—Scouts from the front report that quite as many regiments are believed to be going home on forty days furlough as there are returning.

Weather clear to day. Roads drying finely.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 26.—Quite a financial excitement took place here to-day, in consequence of the expiration of the time allowed by the Banks for the withdrawal of deposits. Funding has rapidly increased. All kinds of bonds and stocks are in demand at high figures.

The report that a flag of truce boat was approaching City Point is incorrect. The boat is not expected for several days.

GOV. VANCE TO CANVASS THE ARMY.—We have already alluded to the fact that Gov. Vance was to address North Carolina soldiers in the army of Northern Virginia, by invitation of the soldiers. The Governor was in Richmond on Wednesday but we suppose is with the army before this time. The *Whig* of Friday says:

"Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, has determined to visit Gen. Lee's army, in response to invitations from every brigade and regiment from the State. He intends to make a thorough canvass of the army."

Mr. Wm. Blancett, an old man over seventy years of age, in Carroll county, N. C., while on his way home, met three or four "Live Yankees" in the road, and, being unarmed, only succeeded in capturing one of them, the others ran away. He brought him the next day up to Hillsville, the county seat and put him in jail. The "Yank" is one of those who escaped from Danville.—*Ex. Paper.*

This all sounds very well, but the fact that there is no *Carroll* county in North Carolina rather spoils it.

The snow storm of last week seems to have been pretty general. A friend writing us from Wilkes says: "Snow fell to the depth of 12½ inches in Wilkes county on Tuesday, the 22d. Thermometer 24 at 8 A. M.

The *Confederate* has information from various sections of the State that distillation of grain is going on contrary to law. Cannot the multitude of State officers to be found in every county prevent these violations of law?

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months		$15.00
" "	Three months	8.00
" "	One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months		3.00
" "	six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

Twenty cents for Rags—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

NOTICE.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co., VANCE, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL DEBTS and accounts of every description—Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c—due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury Notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors:

JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr., Secretary.

March 18-12

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. Co., Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS, Treas'r.

March 5-3tawtlA

HATTERS WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMAN HATTERS CAN find constant employment and good wages, by applying to the undersigned at Statesville, N. C.

March 23-2w WITTKOWSKY & CO.

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,

8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.

Highest wages paid. March 14-2awlm

Bank of Cape Fear, RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors. W. H. JONES, Cash'r.

March 2-td

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1864. NO. 118.

A HEBREW "BAGGED."

Garroting continues at Richmond by the "plugs" dispite the vigilance (?) of Winder's "detectives." The *Examiner* of Saturday gives the follwing account of a recent case:

"Between seven and eight o'clock on Thursday evening, one of the boldest and most successful garroting cases of the times was perpetrated in the secluded locality, South of Fourth street, on Gamble's hill. The particulars are these: Mr. D. Schonfeld, a Hebrew and a resident of the hill, had been down town, at a broker's office, with the object of purchasing some gold. He had about his person five thousand several hundred dollars in Confederate notes.—The broker asked him twenty-one for one in gold, at which figure Schonfeld declined buying, and left the office, this was at a late hour in the afternoon.—As Schonfeld stepped from the office, he was met and joined by a plausible-looking man, who inquired, "Do you want to buy gold? I heard them ask you twenty-one is there, which is too much." Schonfeld said he did want some gold, for a particular purpose, but wou'dn't pay that for it. Plausible man said he had some gold to sell; had at home four hundred dollars in gold and forty in silver;—if Schonfeld would take it all, he might have it. Schonfeld said he would be glad to take it at that figure, but hadn't money enough, handing the sum he had about him. If plausible man would appoint to meet him at a certain place on Gamble's hil that evening, he would come with the money, and it could be arranged. The arrangement was then and there assented to, the place named, and plausible man and his victim parted—victim to borrow the money necessary to procure the gold and plausible man to set his traps. Between the hours upon the evening named, Schonfeld, with his pockets crammed, sauntered towards the trysting spot, and was met by plausible man; arrayed in good looks and good clothes, that smelled of blockade or thieving. They locked arms and walked on.

After short progress two other men, both plausible-looking enough, joined them, from opposite quarters. Their salutation confirmed their acquaintance with Schonfeld's first friend, the plausible man, who took his (Schonfeld's) arm more firmly in his, the new comers falling in at his bidding. The walk was pursued but a short distance further, when Schonfeld felt a bag thrown over his head, the drawing strings whereof checked exclamation and resistance. His arms, at the same moment, pinioned, and squirming to the ground in his efforts to release himself, in that position he was robbed of his package, containing considerably over five thousand dollars, with which the trio of garroters ran away, leaving him scrambling and clawing with his head inside the bag—literally "bagged," as the significant phrase expresses it. Great and strenuous physical exertion finally relieved him from his capillary imprisonment, and Schonfeld made his way, with torn clothes, to the police station and the police, to whom he related his adventure. Their united investigation had failed to detect the garroters up to last night, though aided by a description furnished from the excited imagination of Schonfeld, the "bagged."

GOV. BROWN'S MESSAGE.—The Baptist *Banner* published at Atlanta, thus comments on the late message of Gov. Brown:

The suspension of the *habeas corpus* was a bold and alarming step on the part of Congress, and it has been met by a bold and fearless protest on the part of our Executive. England's history is red with the blood of freemen slain in efforts to secure the great "bulwark of English liberty." Nor was this great right unknown to freemen previous to the granting of this great "English bulwark." The Roman law had its *De homine libero exhibendo*. To English law it was unknown in practice till the Great Charter, *Magna Charta* was signed by John, June 19, 1215. Time-serving judges, failing to discharge their high duties, "without favor or partiality," the great *habeas corpus* act was passed, (32 Car. 11., c. 2.) which gave to the writ, which was previously granted only at pleasure of the judges, the rigor and efficacy necessary to the protection of freemen.

Since that time, if we remember correctly, the privilege of this writ has not been suspended, either in England or America, till the days of President Lincoln. This usurper arrogates to himself this solemn power, in the very face of constitutional prohibitions and the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, and casts into his loathsome dungeons those whom he or his minions believed or supposed to be disloyal, without the privilege of knowing the cause of their incarceration, or the hope of a fair and public trial by juries of their peers.

Our Congress has acted more constitutionally but has, in suspending the writ, elevated to the Chair of the Executive a limited Dictator. For our own part, we seriously question the sufficiency of the necessity pleaded for the suspension; but if there was a sufficient cause for this, there surely was not for clothing the President, Secretary of War and Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department, with power to make arbitrary arrests, and confine at their pleasure with hope of liberty, those against whom they may entertain suspicions of treason.

We hope that the members of the Legislature of Georgia, now in session, will be considerate enough to rebuke the caprices of their Executive. Gov. Brown is one of that class who consider everything unconstitutional and atrocious, if done by themselves, and power as very dangerous in the hands of any one else. His message has been, to malcontents everywhere, as a shower in a thirsty land. This alone is enough to show that the Governor is on the wrong track.

This is "an opinion as is an opinion." It is taken from the Richmond Sentinel. That paper contains fourteen columns of matter full nine and a half of which are occupied with Government advertisements—or in other words, "Administration pap." The public can see what colors the milk in the *Sentinel* editor's cocoanut.

Again we say to the people—beware of the opinions of subsidized presses. They are paid for. They are biased, warped, narrow-minded, unfair. Such Journals in the present crisis of public affairs will do all in their power to form a strong central government. To take away from the States their inalienable rights. In short, to overthrow and trample under foot the liberties of the citizen. Beware of their counsel. They only express the opinions of those they serve, not their own.—*Aug. Chron. and Sent.*

THE PRESIDENCY IN WEST VIRGINIA.—A meeting in West Virginia has declared for Chase. One of the resolutions says: "We believe either Hon. S. P. Chase, Major Gen. Fremont, Major Gen. Butler, Major Gen. Banks, or Major Gen. Grant to be far preferable as a Presidential candidate to Mr. Lincoln; but our judgment is in favor of a civilian rather than a soldier." Another of the series declares explicitly for Chase.

LOVE MAKES SPRIGS.

A BALLAD.

Not wholly gone the glory
That made the earth's glad story,
While Beauty glows 'neath young Devotion's eye;
How sweet the young birds singing,
How bright the young blooms springing,
How down to earth stoops then th' embracing sky.

Ah, then art with me, dearest—
Our fields become the fairest,
And ever-glimpsing gladness, bright on wings,
Crowns all the scene so tender,
With swift—surprising splendor,
And wakes to music inconsiderate things.

Daisies, so meek and lowly,
Grow beautiful and holy,
And the lush grasses sweeter, as they feel;
Even when doomed to perish,
They give out odors the cherish,
As the meek virtue, under bruising heel.

Oh, never on mount or meadow
Crept such delicious shadow—
Never such zephyr wooed from off the sea—
All, since, with blessing laden,
Came one so blessed a maiden,
To change the winter into spring for me.

THE HABEAS CORPUS IN ALABAMA.—This State has wisely provided for the protection of the liberties of her citizens, against any encroachments from any quarter or by any authority. An enactment of the last Legislature, passed unanimously, provides:

"That any person as to whom a writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued and served, who wilfully fails or refuses, under any pretence whatever, to obey the mandate thereof, or the orders of the judge or court thereon, before whom the same is heard, or who knowingly and intentionally, shall prevent the service of the same by force, or by keeping out of the way, or who shall wilfully fail or refuse to permit any person, upon application by counsel, in his custody, to consult with, and have the assistance of counsel for the purpose of suing out or prosecuting said suit, or who shall send away of conceal any person who is in his custody or under his control, with intent to prevent said writ from being sued out or executed, or the petitioner from being discharged when the judge or court so orders, shall be guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years, at the discretion of the jury trying the same."

EAST TENNESSEE.—Longstreet's army is in motion and we should not be surprised to hear of him in Knoxville before the end of the week. The *Enquirer* of Saturday says:

"Advices from East Tennessee represent that Longstreet is again advancing toward Knoxville. He returned from Richmond on Friday last, and commenced his forward movement on Saturday. He advanced ten miles on that day, which threw his front near Rutledge. Our forces are now at Morristown. The Yankee army is on yonder side of the river, having been forced back by our forces. Everything betokens active movements on the part of Longstreet.

"Our cavalry force in this department is preparing for something—if we knew what it was we would not reveal it—but "straws show which way the wind blows."

WHAT'S THE MATTER?—In the new book, called "Miscegenation," written by a young mulatto woman, there is the following complimentary passage explaining "what's de matter" with New England.

The white race which settled in New England will be unable to maintain its vitality as a blonde people. They need the intermingling of the rich tropic temperament of the negro to give warmth and fulness to their natures. They feel the yearning and do not know how to interpret it.

"THE LAST MAN."—Some disloyal wag propounds the following: When Lincoln Abolitionism uses up the last man and the last dollar, the query arises what is to become of bondholders?

A Conservative Meeting will be held at Rosenburg, Wake County, on the second Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.

March 21-td MANY CITIZENS.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS, of Davidson County.

March 10-tf

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased. March 16-td

PITTSBORO', March 23, 1864.

To the Editor of the Progress:

MY DEAR SIR—After consulting with my friends I have concluded to withdraw my name from the canvass for Congress in the 7th District. You will please publish my withdrawal and request those papers that have published it to do the same.

Yours, respectfully, WM. P. TAYLOR.

March 26-d&wlw

Office North Carolina R. R. Co., VANCE, March 26th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY THE CONFEDERATE Tax on the Stocks held by individuals.

By order of the Board of Directors:

THOMAS WEBB, President.

March 26-1w

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIATELY, I will sell One Hundred shares in the Cheshire Railroad Company at par—$100 per share.

March 9-tf W. W. VASS, Treas

FOR SALE

145 BUNCHES COTTON YARN; 1,000 YARDS 3-4 sheeting; 500 yards 4-4 sheeting; 1,000 yds. checked cotton cloth; 130 pounds sole leather; 100 lbs. kips and side leather; 96 sacks dry salt, which we desire to sell for Confederate notes before the 1st day of April.

KING, POGUE & CO., Graham, N. C.

March 21-8t

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A FARM, CONSISTING OF ONE HUNDRED AND twelve acres, well watered and well timbered, situated six miles northwest of Raleigh, is offered for sale, together with the stock of all kinds upon it, a quantity of provisions of various kinds, and household and kitchen furniture. The improvements consist of two log houses, corn-crib, potato house, stables and shelter, and there is a lot of building lumber and shingles. Thirteen bushels of wheat have been sown, also some rye, and some Irish potatoes planted. Property more desirable is seldom offered. For further information apply at

March 19-2wood PROGRESS OFFICE.

Confederate copy twice and send account to this office.

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN, FROM MY LOT IN WAYNE COUNTY, N. C., on Sunday night, the 13th inst., one small bay HORSE, left hind foot white, dark main and tail, small white spot on forehead, very narrow rump, small white spot on his back, low in order and 4 years old. From the best information he is taken to some portion of the State West of Raleigh. I will pay the above reward of twenty five dollars for his delivery or any information so that I can get him again.

There was, also, a black mare taken, about 7 years old, the same night and supposed by the same party.

Address me at Pikeville, Wayne County, N. C.

March 18-2w. NATHAN EDGERTON.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMAN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits* send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED:—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.

Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

Surgeon General's Office, RALEIGH, Feb. 22d 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 14th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General.

Feb 26-td

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one Week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

NOTICE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE AND pay all balances. Our customers and check-holders are respectfully requested to govern themselves accordingly. On the 1st of April there will be a change in things.

We continue to carry on the Exchange business, as heretofore, in all its various branches, at our old stand.

March 17-d1A JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.

BANK OF LEXINGTON.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances, and all persons having dividends, due and unpaid in this Bank, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 28th inst., they will be paid in 4 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.

March 10-t28M C. L. LOWE, Cashier.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM MY PREMISES, NEAR Thompson's Store, Wake county, on Thursday 16th instant, my by TOM, aged about 20 years. Tom is thick and short and very black, wears wooden bottomed shoes and gray jacket and homespun sack coat. He is slow motioned and slow of speech. No other mark recollected.—The above reward will be paid for his delivery or confinement so that I get him. JESSEE PENNEY.

March 21-1w*

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 12th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY, INTENDING TO COMPLY WITH the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will, on and after the 28th inst., receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two. W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

March 11-t1A

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME as Trustee for the County of Wake, whether in checks or orders, accounts or otherwise, will present them for payment before the 1st of April, 1864.

March 14-t1sAp'l. J. P. HUTCHINGS.

Confederate copy.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co., March 19th, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT RECEIVE ANY MORE private freight for Petersburg until after the 1st of April. F. A. DUNN, Sup't.

March 17-t1A

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 16-d&wtf

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 4 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x20 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to NATHAN BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Statesville, N. C. Feb 13-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

June 2-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

One day	$1 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	4 00	One month	72 00
Five days	10 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must [illegible] vance.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. A Dudley Mann, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Chief Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C. Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, A VACANCY HAS OCCURRED IN the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, by the death of the Honorable Samuel H. Christian, Representative elect to the second Congress from the Seventh Congressional District, and writs of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties, composing said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the third Thursday in April, at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the said vacancy.

Now therefore, in conformity to law, in each case made and provided, I do issue this, my Proclamat on, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the same, at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters, in the said Congressional District, may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, who are qualified voters, are, by law, entitled to cast their votes in this election on the second Thursday in April.

In witness whereof ZEBULON B. VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal to be affixed.

[L. S.]

Done at the City of Raleigh the 17th day of March, A. D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.

March 18-d&2w

Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Wadesboro' Argus publish 2 weeks.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WIL. & WEL. R. R. CO.

WIL. & WEL. R. R. Co., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, March 15th, 1864.

THE TAX DUE FOR THE PRESENT YEAR TO THE Confederate States on the shares of the Capital Stock of this Corporation, will be returned and paid by the Corporation, and under regulations, to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the respective shareholders will be exempt from the return or payment of this particular tax. S. D. WALLACE,

March 22 d&wtlA President.

Raleigh Confederate, Petersburg Express and Tarboro Southerner will copy daily and weekly till 1st April, and send bills receipted to the Treasurer of the Company.

Quartermaster's Department, GOLDSBORO', N. C., Feb. 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS IN THE COUNTY OF JOHNSTON will deliver one-tenth of their corn (tax in kind) to Dr. John B. Beckwith, County Commissioner, for the use of the families of indigent soldiers. J. H. BRYAN, Capt. & P. Q. M. 3d Con. Dist. N. C.

FARMERS OF JOHNSTON WILL LEARN FROM the above order that their tithe corn now belongs to the county, it has been paid for, and they will be expected to deliver it only upon the orders from the county Agents.

JNO. B. BECKWITH, County Commissioner.

March 22-d1ww2w

NOTICE.

IN OBEDIENCE TO AN ORDER OF THE CONfederate States Court for the District of North Carolina and the District of Pamlico, notice is hereby given to all persons residing in the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones and Onslow, who are indebted to alien enemies, and which has been requestrated to the use of the Confederate States government to appear at the following times and places for the purpose of paying the interest due on their notes and accounts: As the public enemy has the capitol towns of Carteret and Craven counties, refugees from said counties will appear at Goldsboro' on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of March. Those residing in Jones and Onslow will meet at Trenton the 4th of April and Jacksonville the 6th of April. If the defendants fail to pay their interest at the above mentioned times, the clerk will be ordered to issue execution immediately.

C. S. WOOTEN, Receiver.

March 22-6t

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to the public that he is now prepared to trim and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of harness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop. JOHN EAMES.

March 7-1m

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R Co., March 23, 1864.

ON AND AFTER THE TWENTIETH INST., THE Mail Train will leave Raleigh for Weldon at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Mail Train will arrive at Raleigh at 4 o'clock, A. M.

F. A. DUNN, Sup't.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., Raleigh, March 24, 1864.

OUR ACCOMMODATION TRAIN IS DISCONTINued until further notice.

March 26-1w F. A. DUNN, Sup't.

Quartermaster's Office C. S. A., Salisbury, N. C., March 23d, 1864.

I REQUIRE 25 (TWENTY-FIVE) NO. 1 NEGRO Men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good Hands to Hire will do well to apply immediately. W. E. BRIBLE,

March 26-6t Captain & A. Q. M.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1864.

Our neighbor of the *Confederate* complains of our article in reference to fifteen Virginians under sentence for desertion. We said nothing about Col. Grimes or Lt. Goff. The gallantry of the former has often been alluded to in this paper—the latter we know nothing of.

In the matter of the reported "confession" of King, we simply share the impressions of many leading citizens of the State, whom we had heard express the belief that if such confession was made at all it was solicited, and that if the name of Mr. Holden was used by the condemned man, it was in answer to questions. The mass of the North Carolina soldiers do not believe that Mr. Holden is disloyal, nor does the editor of the *Confederate*. Nor does the Editor of the *Confederate* believe that the *Standard* and *Progress* has caused desertion, for if he has read them as we suppose he has, he knows that no two papers in the Confederacy have published more to suppress desertion. *We* have even gone so far as to advocate the conscription of militia officers who failed to gather up the deserters in their counties.

There is much that goes out as the "sentiment of the army" that has only an individual paternity; and in many instances where flaming publications have been made that such and such regiments have held meetings and denounced the *Standard* or *Progress*, or both, we can show from our own correspondence that the private soldiers thoroughly repudiate the proceedings and protest against being considered as our enemies. We do not publish these letters, because we want harmony and co-operation at home and discipline and efficiency in the army.

We all remember the Orange C. H. Convention, last summer, and how the official proceedings were sanctified by the religious press, and how the said religious press published to the world that an officer from this county made a speech on that occasion, in which he denounced Mr. Holden as a "son of hell." Now we know that this officer has since called on Mr. Holden, disclaimed the use of any such language, and assured him that he had never seen anything that appeared in the *Standard*, editorially, that he condemned.

More recently the *Confederate* published a letter from Kinston, in which the *Progress* and *Standard* were made responsible, in whole or in part, for the blood of the deserters from Nethercutt's Battalion.—This was entirely gratuitous and unjust, and we so stated to the Associate Editor of the *Confederate*, who answered that he thought of it when reading the proof and came near striking out the paragraph. A hasty glance at our books show but one copy of our paper as going to Nethercutt's Battalion, and that went to Major Nethercutt himself, who, we believe, has not deserted. The time paper is out, however, and now not a copy goes to the command, that we know of; nor do we, to the best of our knowledge and belief, know a single man belonging to it. How then can we be responsible for the blood of the 22 men that were justly executed? The correspondent says so. Well, who is the correspondent? We state on the authority of a Confederate officer, that the information for the Kinston letters to the *Confederate* is collected and the letters prepared by two persons;—one of whom, a native, held office under Lincoln till the State seceded, and the other, a Northern man, is exempt from service by a drug store that cannot furnish a dose of salts. These are the men, upon the authority of a Confederate officer, that makes the *Progress* and *Standard* responsible for desertion; and the *Confederate*, whose Editor we have never wronged or given cause of offence, publishes the malicious fabrication. No one knows better than the Editor of the *Confederate* what we have suffered and how we were beggared by this war, for he and ourself lived in the same town, from which we are now both refugees—and he knows that we are as loyal to the cause of the South as any man; that we have everything to hope from success and nothing from defeat, and that come weal come woe, we shall cling to and be found by the cause which North Carolina espoused in 1861.

All concede the talents and ability of the Editor of the *Confederate*; and his shrewdness in politics none will deny who know him, but he must allow us to assure him that these would shine all the more brightly if he would be just—not to say generous.

As might naturally have been supposed if the Editor of the Wilmington *Journal*, for any reason, expressed a preference for Gov. Vance over Mr. Holden, the Raleigh *Progress* and its correspondents would pitch down, declaring that Gov. Vance "had thrown himself into the arms of the Destructives," etc., etc. Perhaps it might be a matter of information to some other people—not to the Editor of the *Progress*, for we take it that he knows it already, that Gov. Vance and Mr. Fulton, the Editor of the Wilmington *Journal*, are not even upon speaking terms. On our part there is certainly no hard feeling, but the fact is so, and the attempt to make capital against Gov. Vance because of our support of him, is based upon something that looks very much like a contradiction.—*Wilmington Journal*.

Now this is horrible. Our excellent, warm-hearted, patriotic Governor must speak to Fulton, for he is a good fellow and has a heart as large as any man of his dimensions. The next time our cotemporary comes to town he and his Excellency must "smile" together and be friends. They are both clever and have only to know each other to be mutually pleased.

Still we think it unfortunate for Governor Vance that his old *political* enemies should now become his peculiar champions. He can only be elected by the Conservative vote of the State, and there are many members of that party who will not vote with those leaders of the opposition who denounced them as traitors in the summer of 1862. We hope that charity and brotherly love may abound among all our people.

We learn that Mr. McRae, of Wilmington, has been appointed Chief of the Tithing Department of North Carolina in place of Maj Badham, whose appointment was not confirmed by the Senate.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States, is to meet in Charlotte, N. C., on the 5th of April.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

The following summary is made from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 22d:

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S SECOND EXPEDITION.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 19, 1864.—I have it from reliable military authority that Burnside's second expedition will be organized here. Captain French, one of the General's staff, who has been in this city several days, has caused to be surveyed and laid out sufficient ground for the encampment, on the lands of Judge Brewer, Dr. Alfred G. Welsh and Elisha C. Taylor, about two miles from the city and near Camp Parole.

I learn there will be at least fifty thousand troops here in the course of a few weeks. The 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers have just arrived in the steamer Georgia. The 19th and 21st Massachusetts are expected to-morrow. Our little city is again quite lively. Merchants, boarding houses, hucksters, &c., have replenished their stock in trade, ready to embrace the opportunity to make money.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Lieutenant-General Grant is due here to-morrow. He will spend one day here at the War Department, and then go down to the Army of the Potomac, where he has ordered a grand review of the whole army for Thursday next. The army, without any exception, is enthusiastic in favor of General Grant, and a great reception awaits the conquering hero from an army that possesses every element of success, and is anxious to be led against the rebel hordes.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The money market is fairly active and steady, at 6 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange is firmer, with first class sterling quoted at 176½ a 177. American gold is firmer, but the market is irregular, opening at 61½, advancing to 62½, declining to 62, advancing to 63½, and closing firm at 63¼ a 63½ per cent. premium. Government stocks are firm, with a fair demand.

CAPTURE OF WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATORS BY REBELS.

SIR JOHN'S RUN, March 20.—Last evening a detachment of rebels, reported to be Gilmor's men, made a raid into Bath, a village of Morgan county, West Virginia, two and a half miles from here, and succeeded in capturing Mr. Bechtel, a West Virginia State Senator, and Mr. Wheat, a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates.

EXTRAORDINARY SERMON FROM REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER—THE REBELS EULOGIZED.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher rather startled his hearers at the Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, in a eulogy of the rebel troops, in the course of a sermon designed to show that the price of liberty was not only eternal vigilance, but eternal self-sacrifices. "Where," exclaimed the speaker, "shall we find such heroic self-denial, such upbearing under physical discomfort, such patience in poverty, in distress, in absolute want, as we find in the Southern army? They fight better in a bad cause than you do in a good one; they fight better for a passion than you do for a sentiment. We believe them to be misguided, but we must do them the credit of saying that they fight well, and bear up under trouble nobly; they suffer and do not complain; they go in rags, but do not rebel; they are in earnest for their personal liberty; they believe in it, and if they can they mean to get it."

Mr. Beecher also denied that slavery was dead. "Dead!" he exclaimed, "we know that within the lines of the frontier army there are yet three millions of slaves. As yet, we learn that they are docile, amenable to the will of their masters, patient and subservient. Don't be deceived."

It is scarcely necessary to add, that not a few of Mr. Beechers's flock went home that night astonished.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Confederate loan is reported to have again declined in London to 40.

There has been considerable skirmishing in Parliament over American affairs.

The *Inquirer's* London correspondent thinks the Palmerston ministry will soon be driven from power.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Canadian ministry have resigned.

The campaign in Texas has opened vigorously.

Mr. Cisco has been appointed by Chase to sell his surplus gold.

The citizens of the Eastern Shore of Virginia are required to register themselves as loyal or disloyal.

Longstreet is alledged to be mounting his infantry.

An incursion into Kentucky is expected.

Five hundred Confederate prisoners passed through Philadelphia from Camp Morton for Fort Delaware.

The Secretary of War and the Provost Marshal General disclaim all interference through Provost Marshals in the elections held in Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland or Missouri.

Siegel commands the department of West Virginia, and has appointed Gen. Stahl his chief of cavalry.

Gen. Averill is ill at Martinsburg.

VALUABLE TABLE.—"A soldier" in camp has employed his leisure moments in preparing a table showing the value of various sums of the old issue in the new issue after the first of April next. The table will be found useful after the first of April, as the old issue will pass at the discount of 33⅓ per cent:

Table Showing the Value of the Old Issue of Confederate Money when Discounted for the New Issue of Confederate Money, at the rate of Three Dollars in Old Issue for Two Dollars in New Issue, from $5 to $500:

Old Issue.	New Issue.	Old Issue.	New Issue.
$ 5	$ 3 33⅓	$155	$103 33⅓
10	6 66⅔	160	106 66⅔
15	10 00	165	110 00
20	13 33⅓	170	113 33⅓
25	16 66⅔	175	116 66⅔
30	20 00	180	120 00
35	23 33⅓	185	123 33⅓
40	26 66⅔	190	126 66⅔
45	30 00	195	130 00
50	33 33⅓	200	133 33⅓
55	36 66⅔	205	136 66⅔
60	40 00	210	140 00
65	43 33⅓	215	143 33⅓
70	46 66⅔	220	147 66⅔
75	50 00	225	150 00
80	53 33⅓	230	153 33⅓
85	56 66⅔	235	156 33⅓
90	60 00	240	160 00
95	63 33⅓	245	163 33⅓
100	66 66⅔	250	166 66⅔
105	70 00	300	200 00
110	73 33⅓	350	233 33⅓
115	76 66⅔	400	266 66⅔
120	80 00	450	300 00
125	83 33⅓	500	333 33⅓
130	86 66⅔	550	366 66⅔
135	90 00	600	400 00
140	93 33⅓	650	433 33⅓
145	96 66⅔	700	466 66⅔
150	100 00	750	500 00

DEATH OF LT.-COL. GRAVES.—We are pained to hear of the death of Lieut.-Col. John A. Graves, of the 47th regiment N. C. Troops, which occurred at Johnston's Island on the 2d of March. This sad intelligence was communicated by Capt. Geo. W. Whiting, of that regiment, under date of March 2d. We give the following extract from his letter:

"Lieut.-Col. Graves, of our regiment, died at this place, very suddenly, this morning. He had fallen away much since he came here, and nearly lost his sight, but we attributed it to general ill health, and did not think him dangerously ill."

DESERVED PROMOTION.—The *Carolinian* of Friday says:

We are pleased to learn that Lieut. F. J. Hahr, of this place, has lately been promoted by the President to the rank of Major, and assigned to duty as commandant of the Camp at Raleigh. We know of no one more deserving of the honor.

GEORGIA.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE—PROTEST AGAINST THE SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS—VOICE OF THE PRESS, &c.

Georgia has been behind none of her sisters in contributions of men and money for the prosecution of the war, and hence she has a right to speak and be heard in favor of Constitutional liberty and personal freedom. We compile the following to show that the positions taken by Gov. Brown in his message, and by Hon. A. H. Stephens in his speech, are endorsed by the press and the people of the "Empire State."

A Milledgeville correspondent of an Atlanta paper gives the following particulars of the

LAST DAY OF THE SESSION.

An exciting debate arose in the House yesterday morning on the motion to reconsider the passage of Mr. Stephens resolutions, on the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Several members spoke for and against the reconsideration, but as some "stationery thief" has taken my notes from my desk, I am unable to give all their names. Mr. Gartrell, of Cobb, spoke in favor of the reconsideration, making, as he always does, a good speech, and was listened to with marked attention.

The Hon. Speaker, Mr. Hardman, of Bibb, made a patriotic speech in favor of taking no action on the question.

Mr. Stephens replied to the several gentlemen in a happy and well-timed argument. The vote was then taken, and resulted yeas 74 and nays 74, the Speaker voting in the affirmative. So the motion prevailed. Great confusion and excitement in the Hall, and cheering by the opponents of the resolutions. I was a little disappointed at this unexpected turn in affairs, but was satisfied that the resolutions could be passed apart, which they did in the afternoon, by three majority, and were sent to the Senate. Then the opponents of these important *liberty resolutions* attempted to stave off a direct vote by parliamentary dodging. Mr. Ramsay had the manliness to acknowledge that such was his object. But the indefatigable Mr. Goulden, than whom a better friend of constitutional liberty does not live in Georgia, brought them to a direct vote on the resolutions, by the "previous question," when they passed by a vote of yeas, 20, to nays 12.

Thus "it is finished," and the world can see that Georgia, at least, still clings to the great principles of liberty, as set forth in the declaration of 1776.

"Oh! liberty, thou goddess, heavenly bright,
Profuse of bliss and pregnant with delight;
Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign,
And smiling plenty leads thy wanton train;
Eased of her load, subjection grows more light,
And poverty looks cheerful in thy sight;
Thou makest the gloomy face of nature gay,
Give'st beauty to the sun, and pleasure to the day.

The resolutions of Mr. Stephens, declaring the terms upon which peace ought to be offered to the enemy, were passed by both branches of the General Assembly.

[From a Georgia paper.]

PEACE UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF 1776.

Such, in a few words, is the "body of doctrine," contained in the peace resolutions of Hon. Linton Stephens, introduced into the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Georgia. Such, in a few words, is the semi-official interpretation of that portion of the message of the Executive which deals with the question of peace. Such, in a few words, is the language used by the leader in the lower House, of the Governor's policy, as the solution of the great American conflict.

After eighty four years of ceaseless agitation and three years of unnatural and unparalleled warfare, the American people—North and South, East and West—are beginning to appreciate the prophetic wisdom of Patrick Henry, George Mason, Rawlins Lowndes, Luther Martin, and the other leaders of the State Rights Whig party of 1776. The teachings of French Democracy, the lust of consolidated Empire, and the love of splendid political misery, have worked out in North America, as in South America and Mexico, a harvest of revolution, bloodshed, political degradation and social crime.

Comprehending clearly the whole subject matter, Governor Brown has elaborated in a matchless State paper the doctrine set forth in the Congressional address, to wit: That the South is prepared to accept terms of peace from the conservative party of the North upon the recognition of the principle of State sovereignty and State independence. Mr. Stephens, in his resolutions, carries forward the spirit of the Congressional address and the Governor's message to their logical consequences. He gives them a practical and palable signification. The principles of 1776, upon which the American Union of our Revolutionary forefathers was founded, are evoked as the common basis of pacification between the contending States.

The scheme of 1789 has culminated in a bloody dissolution. It has been abrogated by the sovereign States of the South, and trampled under foot by the free negro tyrant at Washington. In this mighty conflict the issue is narrowed down to a choice between Democratic consolidation supported by the sword, or the restoration to the States of their rights upon the ancient revolutionary principles of 1776.

This is the grand aggressive idea, which the Georgia policy infuses into the struggle. The elaborate debates which will occur at Milledgeville, form naturally the prelude to the increased agitation at Richmond in the next Congress, and the North in the next Presidential election. The subject is a vast one and brings up the whole question of good government on this continent and the inevitable, necessary and Providential relation of the South to American progress and civilization. The Southern mind begins to take a clearer view of the necessity for a broader statesmanship, a more enlarged humanity, a profounder appreciation of our duty and our destiny. Of facts, the great American revolution which shakes the world to its centre, has culminated. Reaction North and South has supervened. The reaction in both sections is in the directions of State Rights, as the only barrier against military despotism.

We take this occasion to enforce upon the authorities at Milledgeville, and indeed upon every man who now feels that we have at last entered upon the path to an honorable peace, that the fundamental condition precedent to success, consists in successful military resistance to Lincoln and his free negro party.

Fighting thus against a wicked invasion of these sovereign States and in vindication of the American principles of 1776, calling upon the conservative men of the North of all parties to rally with us to put down Puritan fanaticism and British free negroism on this continent, the certain triumph of our arms in support of such statesmanship, is simply questions of time. Providence will prosper the principle.

[From the Appeal.]

GEORGIA AND LIBERTY.

Georgia has vindicated her right to the title of "the Empire State" of the South. The passage, on Saturday, of the resolutions introduced in the Legislature by Hon. Linton Stephens, rebuking the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act by Congress, inaugurating the policy of the State for the attainment of peace, were triumphs in the cause of constitutional liberty. While the heat of party conflict rages round these questions, and the temporary interests of partizans are shrouded in cloud their proportions, the true grandeur of the issues involved may not be perceived by many of our people. But as time rolls these local and transitory interests away, they will stand out in more just and mightier proportions, and the Georgia resolutions of '64 will take their stand in political history by the side of the Virginia resolutions of '98, a beacon and a guide for all coming time.

It is significant of these truths that the only argument used against the message of Governor Brown and the Stephens resolutions is, that they are not expedient. Now is not the time, cry the placemen, the place hunters, and the advocates of a consolidated federal power. Your principles are right, but it is not opportune to apply them. This is the veriest shift of argument. The time never did come, nor ever will, when interested parties will find it opportune or expedient to enforce measures in opposition to their views. But did the time ever come or will it, when it will be either expedient or patriotic, for a people to surrender the great principles of constitutional liberty? No. Neither the expediency of the movement, nor the policy of all time can ever sanction such a sacrifice. Neither the safety of the State nor the interests of the people can ever demand it. Constitutional government administered within the sphere of its limited powers is the strongest form of government that can be instituted among men. It ensures unanimity of popular effort in behalf of the common weal. A resort to the appliances of despotic forms only weakens the hands of administration, by engendering doubt among the people and distrust between leaders.

These truths are self-evident, and they bring, as the corollary of their demonstration that the resolutions recently passed by the Legislature of Georgia are, in fact, the strongest supports of our war for the right of self-government, and of the administration we have chosen to lead us therein. We honor the legislators who have done this thing, and we substantially assure them that, in all coming time, each man who voted for these resolutions will be able to point to the act with patriot pride, and will receive the accumulating reward of a people's gratitude.

[From the Chronicle and Sentinel.]

A LITTLE TOO CANDID.

We notice that one or two of the papers in this State have mustered up courage enough to come out in favor of Gov. Brown's position—since the Legislature has voted to stand by him. The time you should have sustained the Governor, gentlemen, was when he was engaged in fighting the advocates of central power and military despotism—and after he has achieved a victory for right.—The time for you to show your attachment to principles for which these principles need support—not when they have been vindicated. Smooth water commanders do not amount to much in these days—nor did they ever. If you are in favor of a just cause, take part in the battle, not wait until the victory is won. Rub up your moral courage a little, gentlemen, and if hereafter the principles of civil liberty are being assailed by those who seek their overthrow, defend them when your assistance may amount to something—not shield yourselves behind the flimsy cloak of expediency and see which side is victorious before you show your hand. Be men at the outset; not dodgers and skulkers first, and then parts of men afterwards. Camp followers are not respected by the combatants on either side.

For the Progress.]

ON PICKET BELOW KINSTON, N. C.,
March 21, 1864.

At a meeting held by the members of Company I, 3d N. C. Cavalry, Orderly Sergeant H. W. Jones was called to the chair, and F. W. Hunnicutt and C. E. McCullers were requested to act as Secretaries.—After the object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman, the following Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of our sentiments on the present political agitation of the State and the condition of the country at large, viz: W. D. Harrington, J. T. Joyner, J. Winborne, Thomas Luther, W. H. Dennis and H. A. Thompson. On motion the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the Committee.—The following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have witnessed with heart-felt regret the useless and humiliating clamor for peace, bringing forth a political agitation that threatens to tarnish the fair name of our mother State and submerge her best interests in common ruin; and, whereas, we believe that the course pursued by these agitators is calculated to injure that cause in the defence of which so many of our brave comrades have fallen; and, whereas, we feel that every voice should be heard and every nerve be strained in this hour of trial—Therefore,

Resolved, That we are opposed to all negotiation upon the subject of peace so long as those whom we have placed in authority shall say that this army can be sustained, so long as we have one acre of ground for which to struggle, or until the enemy shall offer some honorable terms based upon eternal separation and complete independence.

2. *Resolved*, That we have the utmost confidence in President Davis, our beloved Commander-in-Chief, and that we hold in utter contempt all who would endeavor to embarrass his administration, or as traitors any who would endeavor to impair the public confidence.

3. *Resolved*, That although we have been denied the privilege of re-election, a right we feel due us, we cheerfully tender our services so long as the war shall continue, or until the last vandal foe shall be driven discomfited from our soil.

4. *Resolved*, That the untiring energy and patriotism displayed by Gov. Z. B. Vance, during his administration, the fatherly care extended by him to the troops from North Carolina, his faithful endeavors to promote the true interests of the State, elicits the praise of both the army and the people at home.

5. *Resolved*, That he is our choice above all others for re-election, and that we extend to him our cordial and undivided support.

6. *Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Raleigh Confederate and Progress, Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer and Richmond Examiner with a request to publish, and that a copy be sent to the commander of this post.

Serg't H. W. JONES, Chm'n.

F. W. HUNNICUTT, C. E. M'CULLERS, } Secr's.

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—I have been struck with one thing as an attentive observer of politics, and that is the bitterness with which self-made men or new men are opposed by a certain class in the Southern States.—This class, or a portion of it—for I by no means include even a majority of the class in what I say—because they happen to have wealth, amassed for them by some thoughtful or provident ancestor who was poor, imagine this wealth should give *them* the supreme right to govern, and they are vexed whenever a man starts out from the ranks of the people and aspires to high position. The idea of elevating new men or self-made men to high office is galling to them for two reasons: first, because the elevation of such men is a quiet but marked rebuke to their own intelligence; or to the want of intelligence in their sons; and secondly, because they usually find that those public men that spring from the people are *true to the people*, and hence they, these aristocrats, can look for no special favors at their hands.

It would be easy to trace the present civil war to this aristocratic feeling. I have heard a friend who is well posted, say, to his knowledge, the nomination of Judge Douglas was defeated at Baltimore, in 1852, by the statements constantly made, and acted on by a few aristocrats who happened to be leaders, that he had not been bred and educated a gentleman, and therefore ought not to be President. Judge Douglas, as you know, was, in early life, a cabinet-maker, or in other words, a workingman. And I have no doubt that this feeling operated against his nomination in 1860. Mr. Yancey and other "cotton lords" who broke up the Democratic party and dissolved the Union, were opposed to electing this new, or self-made man to the Presidency. If Judge Douglas had been elected in 1852 he could and would have so shaped the policy of the country as to have avoided disunion with all its horrors: and we all know if he had been elected in 1860 we would have had no disunion and no war.

The same feeling operated against Mr. Clay in early life, and it existed and showed itself especially against Mr. Fillmore in the cotton States South of us. Mr. Fillmore was in early life a mechanic.

And this feeling, sir, is operating against Mr. Holden. Certain persons, who have more wealth than brains, and more assurance than honesty or devotion to the public welfare, cannot bear the idea of seeing one who was once a poor printer boy, made Governor of North Carolina. But the great body of the people are with and for Mr. Holden, and the first Thursday in August will administer an emphatic and decided rebuke to these aristocrats.

CATO.

March 25, 1864.

THE ALABAMA PRESS ON BROWN'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Brown's appeal in favor of constitutional liberty and personal freedom will find a responsive echo throughout the Confederacy. In noticing the message the Montgomery *Mail* says:

"We publish in another column a communication from "a citizen" criticising the recent message of Governor Brown to the Georgia Legislature. While there is force and pertinence in some of "Citizen's" reflections on the tendencies of the times, we are free to confess we had rather see the extreme running in the direction of over-vigilance in respect to the rights of the States. History is said to be philosophy teaching by example, and the precedents of the past deduce no more unerring truth than that the proclivity of power is to gravitate steadily from the many to the few. It was once a dispute amongst political theorists whether there was more danger in a confederacy "from tyranny in the head, than from anarchy amongst the members." History, with its solemn examples, has put the question forever at rest. The temper and intelligence of all central authority are towards absolutism and unquestioning obedience yields in the pure of public liberty.

There is much school room and newspaper reflection in Gov. Brown's message, and we are glad to see that the intelligence of our people, in the main, approves his course. In the unanimous action of the Georgia Legislature against the bill of Congress suspending the habeas corpus, only preparatory that agitators in that State

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The last call is entered against the exercise of the power conveyed through the country, and there really appears to be so little occasion for it, that we have no doubt Congress will, at an early day, during the coming session, repeal the act.

What Gov. Brown says about peace is not only true, but wise, and stamps him a sagacious statesman. The sword and the olive branch must accomplish the work conjointly—neither alone can effect it. He urges that the war be vigorously carried on, and that the last man and the last dollar be voted for its energetic prosecution. At the same time he suggests that our moral sympathy be thrown in favor of the party at the North now engaged in a great struggle to expel Lincoln from office. He advocates holding out the olive branch to that party, and pressing a willingness should they get into office to treat with them for an honorable peace. He goes farther and acquits those conservative men at the bar of history of the great crime against christianity and civilization of having brought on this war, and bids them God speed in their good work of ousting Lincoln and his co-dorlothes from power.

In this particular, the points of Gov. Brown's message are well taken and will do good. We cannot believe he meditates any collision with the authorities at Richmond, or will fail to do all that lays in his power to strengthen and support the President in a most earnest prosecution of the war.

The Selma *Reporter* publishes the message entire, and says of it:

Had we deemed the message an ordinary State paper, either in its diction or its bearing upon the [illegible] involved in the contest between the North and [illegible] we would have deemed giving it so much [illegible] but regarding it as one of the ablest communications statesmanship that has transpired since the [illegible] ment of the war, we could not do less than give it *in extenso* to our readers. We give it our unqualified approbation in its details as in its totality. It is a majestic pyramid of impregnable facts, built with the skill of a scholar and a logician—a pyramid whose base is as broad as the sovereignty of the States, with an apex as lofty as the ambition of all lovers of constitutional freedom. We trust all who have had the opportunity, have given it a careful perusal, and that its great facts will be preserved in memories so long as the exigencies of the revolution shall demand their application. It is an epitome of the war in its vital aspects, and luminous with a grasp of practical statesmanship adequate to the salvation of the Confederacy, provided its admonitions and teachings find a lodgement in the popular mind at the South."

Burnside Come Again.

It seems there may be some truth in the reported landing of another Burnside expedition on our coast. The Richmond *Enquirer* of Friday says:

"We understand official information has been received at the War Department, concerning the landing of a large force of the enemy in Washington, North Carolina. The force is said to be under the command of Gen. Burnside. Whether an immediate forward movement was contemplated or not, the recent heavy fall of snow in that vicinity, together with the heavy condition in which it will leave the roads, and the attendant flooding of the swamps will put a stop to any advance into the interior for some days to come. The "expedition" is, no doubt, composed largely of the new levies that have been recently encamped about Norfolk. It is not presumed that they have withdrawn from Meade's army.

Washington is in Beaufort county, North Carolina, at the mouth of Tar river and the head of Pamlico Sound. Its population, before the war, was about three thousand."

And on the same subject the Wilmington *Journal* of the same day says:

Another raid is said to be in progress by the Yankees from Newbern or Washington, in this State. There is little or no doubt that Burnside is in command of the Yankee forces in Eastern North Carolina. It is reported that he has a disposable force of ten thousand men and five batteries. How near this comes to the real number is more than we are prepared to say. But, from indications, there appears to be little doubt that the enemy is about making a move from either Washington or Newbern—probably from both, on our Railroad. This movement is no doubt in conjunction with movements of the enemy on the Rapidan, in their next "on to Richmond," in order to weaken General Lee. We presume the proper heads are up to the game of the enemy and will be prepared for events as they may occur. The late cold spell has no doubt retarted military movements for several days.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—We have received the Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of N. C., for the year 1863, neatly printed in pamphlet form, by W. W. Holden, printer to the State. From an interesting table accompanying the Report, we glean the following statistics, of some of the Western counties.

Counties.	Whole No. Male Chil.	Whole No. Female Chil.	No. of M. C. Taught.	No. of F. C. Taught.
Alleghany,	667	605	no return	
Alexander,	1,056	888	405	221
Ashe,	no return.			
Caswell,	no return.			
Davidson,	2,540	2,436	268	158
Davie,	1,210	1,057	458	342
Forsyth,	1,925	1,934	560	538
Guilford,	3,097	2,885	1,114	1,055
Rockingham,	no return.		693	630
Rowan,	1,761	1,772	654	457
Randolph,	no return.			
Surry,	no return.			
Stokes,	1,460	1,448	246	198
Wilkes,	no return.			
Yadkin,	no return.			

In Catawba county the number of male and female children are put down equal, each 1,740. The average quality in the other counties is something like those given above.

Only partial returns have been received. In fifty counties the number of children reported to have attended school, is, males 18,977; females 16,518—total 35,495.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.—From a statement in the Comptroller's Report, showing the number acres Land valuation of Land, valuation of Town Property, and the aggregate valuation Real Estate of every county in the State, from which returns were received prior to September 30, 1863, we select the following:

Counties.	Number Acres Land.	Val. Land.	Val. T. P.	Agg. Val. Real Est.
Alexander,	152,940	810,325	28,000	838,325
Ashe,	233,143	667,249	24,715	691,964
Caswell,	291,816	3,007,030	138,626	3,145,656
Davidson,	354,340	2,208,478	146,325	2,353,803
Davie,	156,834	1,636,471	70,623	1,707,094
Forsyth,	224,872	1,501,007	382,839	1,883,857
Guilford,	403,914	2,629,291	403,989	3,033,280
Rockingham,	271,485	2,324,435	66,077	2,390,512
Rowan,	308,110	2,707,472	550,615	3,258,087
Randolph,	476,763	2,011,124	62,600	2,073,724
Surry,	319,768	1,354,911	27,220	1,382,131
Stokes,	263,732	1,162,597	28,316	1,190,912
Wilkes,	418,622	1,257,243	32,080	1,289,323
Yadkin,	207,293	1,090,089	768,215	1,858,304

Mrs. Mary L. Brown, wife of the Hon. Bedford Brown, died at the residence of her husband, in Caswell county, N. C., recently, aged 75 years.

DIED,

In Johnston county, on 22d inst., MARY ELIZABETH, infant daughter of William G. and Mary E. Barnes, aged 10 months and 4 days.

Sweet little Mollie thou art too pure, too lovely for this world. Thy angelic countenance is hidden from us. Thy warbling notes are hushed and thy spirit has taken its flight.

"Thou art gone to the grave, and thy cradle's forsaken,
With us thy fond spirit did not tarry long,
But the sunshine of Heaven beams bright on thy waking,
And the sound thou didst hear was the seraphim's song.

Thou art gone to the grave, but it were wrong to deplore thee,
When God was the ransom and guardian and guide.
He gave thee and took thee and soon will restore thee,
Where death has no sting since the Saviour hath died."

Con.

Biblical Recorder and Christian Advocate will please copy.

Obituary.

Departed this life on Saturday, the 26th March, at the residence of W. C. Blount, Esq., Raleigh county, Mrs. ESTHER J. BLOUNT, formerly of Pitt county, in the eighteenth year of her age.

Death with his sickle has again visited us and taken from our midst one whose inestimable virtues and excellent good qualities won for her the respect and admiration of all who knew her. Naturally possessed of a strong constitution, and a vigorous intellect, she bore her affliction with patience and a Christian fortitude rarely witnessed. Death had no terrors for her. She was a kind, affectionate and devoted mother, a good mistress, and a friend to the friendless and distressed around her. She died a Christian, and her death-bed scene [illegible] Christianity that of the Christian's

[illegible] they who sleep in Jesus W.

The [illegible] evening of a well-spent day.

Mollie, [illegible] copy and send bill to Progress Office.